

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION**

TRISTAN BRAMAN, on behalf of himself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

V.

**KROY LLC, d/b/a Buckeye Business Products,
Inc.,**

Defendant.

Case No.

Judge

PLAINTIFF’S CLASS AND
COLLECTIVE ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Tristan Braman (“Plaintiff”), by and through the undersigned counsel, brings this Complaint against Defendant Kroy LLC, doing business as Buckeye Business Products, Inc. (“Defendant”) and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case challenges policies and practices of Defendant that violated the Fair Labor Standards Act (the “FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. §§ 201-219, as well as the Ohio wage-and-hour laws, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03 *et seq.* and Ohio Revised Code 4113.15, which requires prompt payment of earned wages.

2. Plaintiff brings this case as an FLSA “collective action” pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which provides that “[a]n action to recover the liability” prescribed by the FLSA “may be maintained against any employer ... by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated.” Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of himself and other “similarly-situated” persons who may join this case pursuant to § 216(b).

3. Plaintiff also brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of himself and other members of a class of persons, defined herein, who assert factually-

related claims under Ohio Revised Code 4113.03 *et seq.* and Ohio Revised Code 4113.15 (the “Ohio Class”).

PARTIES

4. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff was a citizen of the United States. Plaintiff has worked for Defendant as an hourly non-exempt employee in Cleveland, Ohio.

5. Defendant is a foreign limited liability company organized under the rules of the state of Nevada, maintaining a principal place of business in Cleveland, Ohio. Defendant can be served through its Registered Agent: Stephen R. Kalette, 3830 Kelley Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114.

6. At all times relevant, Defendant was an “employer” within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d), and corresponding provisions of Ohio law including the Ohio overtime compensation statute, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03, as well as Ohio Rev. Code 4113.15.

7. Defendant’s current or former employees who received non-discretionary bonus payments (the “Putative Class”) are similarly situated to Plaintiff and may join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Those current and former Putative Class members who were or are employed in Ohio are similarly part of the Ohio Class.

8. At all times relevant, Defendant was an enterprise within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(r), and an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 203(s)(1).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s FLSA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

10. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims under Ohio law because those claims are so related to the FLSA claims as to form part of the same case or controversy.

11. Venue is proper in this judicial district and division pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendant conducts business throughout this District and Division, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendant's Miscalculation of Overtime Compensation

12. Plaintiff, the Putative Class members who may join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and the members of the Ohio Class, were paid hourly wages and were provided non-discretionary payments as a portion of their compensation for hours worked.

13. Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Ohio Class on numerous occasions worked more than 40 hours in a single workweek, entitling them to overtime compensation under the FLSA and the Ohio wage-and-hour statute.

14. A significant portion of the remuneration Defendant paid to Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Ohio Class is in the form of non-discretionary bonus payments.

15. The non-discretionary bonus payments were provided based on employee productivity and were announced for the purpose of encouraging employees to work more steadily, rapidly, or efficiently. These bonus payments were included as part of Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Ohio Class' taxable earnings.

16. The FLSA, as well as Ohio law, required Defendant to pay overtime compensation to Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Ohio Class at one and one-half times their "regular rate," and to include in the calculation of their regular rates "all remunerations for employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee," including non-discretionary bonus payments. 29 U.S.C. § 207(e)(3); 29 C.F.R. 778.208, 778.217; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03(A) (incorporating FLSA standards).

17. Defendant further paid its non-exempt hourly employees non-discretionary bonus payments for perfect attendance. “The FLSA requires attendance bonuses to be included in the regular rate of pay. 29 C.F.R. § 778.211(c).” *Barker v. Stark Cty.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. 46547, *4 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 20, 2020) quoting *White v. Publix Super Mkts., Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 109670, *17 (M.D. Tenn. Aug. 19, 2015).

18. Defendant unlawfully excluded the non-discretionary bonus payments in determining Plaintiff, the Putative Class, and the Ohio Class’ “regular rates” for purposes of overtime compensation. Defendant thereby miscalculated and underpaid the overtime compensation it paid to employees who earned one or more of the available non-discretionary bonus payments.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

19. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

20. Plaintiff brings this case as a FLSA “collective action” pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), which provides that “[a]n action to recover the liability” prescribed by the FLSA “may be maintained against any employer ... by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated.”

21. The Putative Class members who are “similarly situated” to Plaintiff with respect to Defendant’s FLSA violations consist of:

All present and former non-exempt employees of Defendant who received non-discretionary bonus payments from Defendant during the three-year period preceding the commencement of this action through the conclusion of this action, and who worked more than 40 hours in one or more workweeks during the three-year period preceding the commencement of this action.

22. Such persons are “similarly situated” with respect to Defendant’s FLSA violations in that all were hourly employees of Defendant, all were subjected to and injured by Defendant’s unlawful practice of excluding non-discretionary bonus payments from the calculation of employees’ “regular rates” for overtime compensation, and all have the same claims against Defendant for unpaid wages and overtime compensation as well as for liquidated damages, attorneys’ fees, and costs.

23. Conditional certification of this case as a collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) is proper and necessary so that such persons may be sent a Court-authorized notice informing them of the pendency of this action and giving them the opportunity to “opt in.”

24. Plaintiff cannot yet state the exact number of similarly-situated persons but avers, upon information and belief, it consists of at least one hundred people. Such people are readily identifiable through the payroll records Defendant has maintained, and was required to maintain, pursuant to the FLSA and Ohio law. 29 U.S.C. § 211(c) & 29 C.F.R. § 215.2; Ohio Const. art. II, § 34a.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS
(Ohio Class)

25. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

26. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of himself and other members of a class of persons who assert claims under the laws of the State of Ohio. The Ohio Class is defined as:

All present and former non-exempt employees of Defendant who received non-discretionary bonus payments from Defendant during the two-year period preceding the commencement of this action through the conclusion of this action, and who worked more than 40

hours in one or more workweeks during the two-year period preceding the commencement of this action.

27. The Ohio Class is so numerous that joinder of all class members is impracticable. The number of class members as well as their identities are ascertainable from the payroll records Defendant has maintained, and was required to maintain, pursuant to the FLSA and Ohio law. 29 U.S.C. § 211(c) & 29 C.F.R. § 215.2; Ohio Const. art. II, § 34a.

28. There are questions of law or fact common to the Ohio Class, including but not limited to:

- a) Whether Defendant miscalculated the overtime compensation it paid to Plaintiff and other class members by excluding the non-discretionary bonus payments from the calculation of their “regular rates” for purposes of overtime compensation.
- b) Whether Plaintiff and other class members would have received additional overtime compensation if the non-discretionary bonus payments had properly been included in their “regular rates” of pay, and, if so, in what amount.

29. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of other members of the Ohio Class. Plaintiff’s claims arise out of the same uniform course of conduct by Defendant, and are based on the same legal theories, as the claims of other class members.

30. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Ohio Class. Plaintiff’s interests are not antagonistic to, but rather are in unison with, the interests of other class members. Plaintiff’s counsel have broad experience in handling class action litigation, including wage-and-hour litigation, and are fully qualified to prosecute the claims of the Ohio Class in this case.

31. The questions of law or fact that are common to the Ohio Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. The primary questions that will determine

Defendant's liability to the class, listed above, are common to the class as a whole, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members.

32. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Requiring class members to pursue their claims individually would entail a host of separate suits, with concomitant duplication of costs, attorneys' fees, and demands on court resources. Many class members' claims are sufficiently small that they would be reluctant to incur the substantial cost, expense, and risk of pursuing their claims individually. Certification of this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 will enable the issues to be adjudicated for all class members with the efficiencies of class litigation.

COUNT ONE
(FLSA Overtime Violations)

33. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

34. Plaintiff brings this claim for violation of the FLSA's overtime provisions on behalf of himself and the Putative Class members who may join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). Plaintiff's written consent to becoming a party to this action pursuant to § 216(b) is attached to this Complaint.

35. The FLSA requires that hourly and other non-exempt employees receive overtime compensation of "not less than one and one-half times" the employees' "regular rate." 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1).

36. Plaintiff and the Putative Class members should have been paid overtime compensation at the rate of one and one-half times their "regular rate" for all hours worked in excess of forty hours per workweek.

37. Defendant miscalculated and underpaid the overtime compensation it paid to Plaintiff and the Putative Class members by excluding the non-discretionary bonus payments from the calculation of their “regular rates.”

38. By engaging in that practice, Defendant willfully violated the FLSA and regulations thereunder that have the force and effect of law.

39. As a result of Defendant’s violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff and the Putative Class members were injured in that they did not receive overtime compensation due to them pursuant to the FLSA. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) entitles them to an award of “unpaid overtime compensation” as well as “an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.” Section 216(b) further provides that “[t]he court ... shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid by the defendant, and costs of the action.”

COUNT TWO
(Ohio Overtime Violations)

40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

41. Plaintiff brings this claim for violation of the Ohio overtime compensation statute, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03, on behalf of himself and the Putative Class members who worked for Defendant in Ohio and who may join this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and all members of the Ohio Class for which certification is sought pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

42. At all times relevant, Defendant was an employer covered by the Ohio overtime compensation statute, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03.

43. Defendant violated the Ohio overtime compensation statute, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03, by excluding non-discretionary bonus payments from the calculation of employees’ regular rates for purposes of overtime computing compensation.

44. Defendant's violations of Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.03 injured Plaintiff and the Putative Class members who worked for Defendant in Ohio, and the Ohio Class members in that they did not receive overtime compensation due to them pursuant to that statute.

45. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4111.10(A) provides that Defendant, having violated § 4111.03, is "liable to the employee[s] affected for the full amount of the overtime wage rate, less any amount actually paid to the employee[s] by the employer, and for costs and reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court."

COUNT THREE
(Violations of Ohio Revised Code 4113.15)

46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully rewritten herein.

47. Plaintiff brings this claim for violation of Ohio Revised Code 4113.15, on behalf of himself, and all members of the Ohio Class for which certification is sought.

48. At all times relevant, Defendant was employer for Plaintiff and the Ohio Class for the purposes of overtime compensation owed and Ohio Revised Code 4113.15.

49. Defendant violated Ohio Revised Code 4113.15 by failing to pay overtime compensation to its hourly workers including Plaintiff and the Ohio Class within thirty days of their regularly scheduled payday.

50. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4113.15 provides Defendant, having violated § 4113.15 "is liable to the employee in an amount equal to six per cent of the amount of the claim still unpaid and not in contest or disputed or two hundred dollars, whichever is greater."

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- A. Conditionally certify this case as an FLSA “collective action” pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and direct that Court-approved notice be issued to similarly-situated persons informing them of this action and enabling them to opt in;
- B. Certify this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Ohio Class;
- C. Enter judgment against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff and other members of the FLSA Collective and the Ohio Class;
- D. Award compensatory damages to Plaintiff and other members of the FLSA Collective and the Ohio Class in the amount of their unpaid wages, as well as liquidated damages in an equal amount; and,
- E. Award Plaintiff and the Ohio Class damages pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4113.15.
- F. Award Plaintiff his costs and attorney’s fees incurred in prosecuting this action and such further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Christopher J. Lalak

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